



SPAIN DENIES CRISIS EXISTS.

Bulletin on Our Military Preparations.

HAS NO INFORMATION.

The President Guarded While in Philadelphia.

LIEUT. SOBRAL'S DISCLAIMER.

He Did Not Know He Was Being Interviewed—Claims to Have Been Misunderstood—R. T. Lincoln Says If a Mine Accidentally Exploded at Havana Spain is Not Responsible.

An official bulletin has been given out in Madrid, throwing the responsibility for a cablegram, published in the Imperial, upon that paper. The message tells of the military preparations now in progress in this country, and the fact that it is believed that a great crisis exists in the relations between the United States and Spain. In the bulletin the Government denies having any such information.

The work of examining the wreck of the Maine has begun, but nothing of special importance has developed as far as is known.

The Naval Board of Inquiry is holding secret sessions. The Senate voted for a congressional investigation of the wreck.

OF A NEGATIVE CHARACTER.

News From the Maine Wreck Rather Unsatisfactory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—Today's developments in the Maine disaster were of a negative character, greatly to the disappointment of a considerable number of persons who were looking for some startling discovery by a diver working in the sunken hull.

The State Department, after learning that Lieutenant-Commander Sobral was no longer recognized as an attaché of the Spanish legation, decided to ignore the interview attributed to him, which it at first was disposed to resent.

It is now learned that Secretary Long late Saturday evening called upon Assistant Secretary Day and laid before him newspaper clippings containing the reported interview.

Acting Secretary Day agreed with Secretary Long that there was grounds for looking into the matter, and calling for the punishment of the naval attaché.

It was discovered, however, that the lieutenant-commander was no longer an attaché of the Spanish legation, his successor having been appointed January 25th. It is said that as a matter of fact there are frequently great delays in the receipt of such information of changes among attaches at the State Department.

MORE DIVERS.
For very obvious reasons, Captain Sigbee at Havana is making strenuous efforts to hasten the recovery of the bodies probably nearly a hundred in number, still imprisoned in the wreck of the Maine.

It was a knowledge of the Captain's desire that probably led Consul-General Lee to notify the State Department of the need for more divers. This had the desired effect for the Navy Department took action to send more help.

Admiral Board telegraphed from Key West this afternoon that he sent divers to Captain Sigbee and asked if that was sufficient. The acting chief of the navigation bureau, Captain Dickins, at once directed the Admiral to put himself in communication with Captain Sigbee and learn his needs at first hand.

The Navy Department is getting back to its normal condition, as is evidenced by the order issued to discontinue the special cablegram service, which was established with Key West and Havana, and the fact that the place will close at 10 o'clock at night as formerly.

DAILY BULLETINS.

Commander Foreyth, the commandant at Key West, has also asked permission for the department to stop his daily bulletins and this has been granted with an understanding that he will report any deaths that may occur among the sufferers in the hospital there. Today he reported that they are all getting along nicely.

The exchange of official condolences still continue.

Today Secretary Long sent a telegram as follows to Captain Sigbee:

"Commanding officer of the Spanish Cruiser Vizcaya, Tompkinsville, N. Y.:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of condolence on the loss of the Maine and thank you for the same."

A similar response was also made to a cablegram from Vice-Admiral Spain, at Vlemo, expressive of sympathy for the disaster of the Maine.

SPAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Accidental Explosion of a Mine Would Not Excuse War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The question of responsibility which might attach to the Government of Spain, in case the Maine explosion was due to a mine in the harbor of Havana, and was the work of a fanatic, or an accident, has been a subject of discussion among lawyers.

the acts of private citizens. It is another principle that no nation is responsible for accidents. As to the right of a nation to fortify its harbors as it sees fit there cannot be the slightest doubt. Whenever a vessel, therefore, enters the harbor of a foreign power it is with notice of such defenses and with an assumption of the chances they involve."

GUARDING THE PRESIDENT.

Unusual Precautions Taken By Philadelphia Authorities.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 21.—President McKinley, accompanied by his secretary J. Addison Porter, arrived here this evening on the private car of President Frank Thompson, of the Pennsylvania railroad, which reached here at 3:30 o'clock. The President was escorted to the residence of Charles G. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, whose guest the President and Mr. Porter will be during their stay in the city.

The President will to-morrow deliver an oration at the Washington birthday exercises of the University of Pennsylvania at the Academy of Music.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

The prevalent excitement over Spanish affairs seemed to give added interest to the present visit, and the big Pennsylvania station and the streets adjacent thereto were crowded with people eager to see and greet the chief magistrate.

Two companies of mounted policemen escorted the carriages to Mr. Harrison's residence, which is several blocks from the station. Cheering crowds greeted the President along the entire route. Mr. Harrison's house was fringed with the usual incident of the enthusiasm and cheering of citizens. Arriving there an opportunity was afforded the President to rest from the fatigue of his journey from the Capital.

To-morrow an informal dinner was given in his honor by Provost Harrison. Those present in addition to the President and his host were Secretary Porter, Seth Low, president of Columbia College, and Mrs. Seth Low; Frank Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson, Professor Ellsworth of the University of Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson; Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell; Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Biddle; Captain John C. Groome, Mrs. de Grasse Fox, Mrs. Barton Hopkins, Miss Fendleton, Miss Sturges and Mrs. A. B. Thompson.

There was much regret that Mrs. McKinley was unable to be present but it was explained that she is suffering from a severe cold which prevented her risking the journey in the inclement weather.

In view of the condition of public affairs, every arrangement had been made to keep the President in touch with all the Department at Washington and to keep him fully informed of developments at Havana.

Direct telegraphic communication had been established between Washington and Mr. Harrison's house and in addition to this a long distance telephone in at the disposal of the President in the event of the necessity of communication with Washington.

STRONG GUARD.

The city authorities propose to exercise the utmost care to guard the President during this stay here in order to protect him from any possible annoyances.

Both the front and rear of Provost Harrison's residence are guarded by police to-night and in all of his movements while in this city the Chief Executive will be closely followed by a cordon of officers.

RUSHING WORK ON THE TERROR.

The Norfolk Navy Yard Will Be in Operation on Washington's Birthday.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—Special.—The Norfolk navy yard received this morning instructions to have the monitor Terror ready for sea in forty-eight hours. Her complement is completed, she has been coaled, and the work upon her will be finished within the limit.

She has been ordered to Hampton Roads, where this order has been changed, however, that no further orders have been received.

The torpedo-boat Winslow is in the dry dock undergoing general repairs.

Work on the war ship will surely be completed and anticipated, on account of her armament. "The Newark," said Commodore Parquhar this morning, "will hardly be ready for sea inside of six months. She is dismantled, and her battery is in Washington, where the guns have been altered to rapid fire. The ship carried six eight-inch guns, and by the change will have her efficiency greatly enhanced."

Both the Puritan and Terror are shipping recruits to fill the vacancies caused by the loss of the Maine. The ship will be in operation to-morrow, notwithstanding that it is a legal holiday. This is very unusual, and is considered significant.

Visit of the Vizcaya.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 21.—Special.—Spanish Vice-Admiral Montoia says he does not think the Vizcaya will come into the inner harbor when she makes her proposed visit to Norfolk.

THE VIZCAYA'S VISIT.

She Will Probably Sail Thursday—Will Not Call in New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The social courtesies which the Government intended to extend to the officers of the Vizcaya have been abandoned on account of the Maine disaster.

The stay of the Vizcaya at New York will probably be materially shortened and she is likely to sail within the next three days, probably on Thursday next.

The ship undoubtedly will proceed direct to Havana, not stopping at Charleston or other harbors as had been suggested during the earlier preparations.

The Vizcaya will not call at New York according to the understanding, nor will it be necessary for her to take coal before reaching Havana. This determination gives relief to the authorities here, as the taking on of coal in time of public excitement is attended with more or less risk, the coal affording an opportunity to extremists for the secretion of explosives, despite the utmost precaution that may be taken.

MAINE RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate Agrees to Appropriations for Recovery of Bodies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—The joint resolution providing for the recovery of the bodies of officers and men from the wrecked battleship Maine, and for the recovery of valuable property on the ship, which was passed by the House of Representatives last week, was presented

A MONTE CARLO FOR VIRGINIA.

Claimed By the Opponents of the Charter for Rosslyn

GOV. TYLER VISITED.

A Large Delegation From Alexandria Opposes the Bill.

MR. FRANK HUME FAVORS IT.

He Defends the Officers Provided For the Town and Says the People Want the Act Passed—The Governor Reserves Decision—Charges Preferred Against Some of the Officers.

A lively war is being waged on the bill to incorporate the town of Rosslyn, in Alexandria county. This place is just across the river from Washington at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge.

It is claimed by those who are seeking to keep the measure from becoming a law that if it should go upon the statute books Rosslyn would soon become the American Monte Carlo.

The opponents of the charter go further. They say the officers provided for the proposed town in the bill, with one or two exceptions, are gamblers.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mushbach during the latter part of last week. He stated that it was a

local measure and asked that it be placed upon the calendar. Permission was granted, and under suspension of the rules it was passed.

Delegate Barley got the act through the House, without reference to a committee, when it reached that body.

WIRE THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning Governor Tyler received a telegram from Mr. M. B. Harlow, city treasurer of Alexandria, and secretary and treasurer of the Rosslyn development company, asking him to withhold his signature from the bill until a delegation could reach here to be heard in opposition to it. The Board of Supervisors of Alexandria county met yesterday morning. The meeting was called to prepare papers asking for bills for the erection of the new courthouse, but this matter was passed by and the board came on to Richmond with a big delegation to protest against the Rosslyn charter.

Those in the party were Messrs. Saegmuller, Corbett and Duncan, supervisors; A. D. Torrison, Robert Veitch, George Rucker, A. S. Denham, W. W. Douglas, George W. Donaldson, J. E. Clements, George P. Robinson, and Mr. Hobson. He presented his constituents to the Legislature. He started out by asking what citizens of Rosslyn had asked for the charter.

At the outset Governor Tyler remarked that he had received several letters and telegrams on the subject of this bill.

Who asked for it?

Colonel James R. Caton, who will be recalled as a candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor at the Roanoke convention, was the first speaker. He started out by asking what citizens of Rosslyn had asked for the charter.

When the "bill came over to the House," remarked Colonel Barley, "and went to the long distance telephone, and called on Mr. Frank Hume, a gentleman of high character, and asked him about the measure. He told me it was a good bill and that the people of Rosslyn wanted it passed."

"Why didn't you call me up?" asked Mr. Harlow.

"I am generally in my office until 5 o'clock," rejoined Mr. Harlow.

"Did you read the bill?" asked Colonel Caton.

"Didn't it strike you as quite remarkable that this measure sought to exclude the county sheriff and the county magistrates from jurisdiction in the territory proposed to be incorporated?"

"No, it did not," I understood from Mr. Hume that the object of the bill was to provide a better government for the territory."

Mr. Saegmuller: "Didn't I ask you if any bill came up concerning Rosslyn to let me know, and didn't you say you would do so?"

Colonel Barley: "I certainly did."

Mr. Saegmuller: "Then why did you not let me know about this bill?"

IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Colonel Caton read the bill, and as he proceeded, argued that it was uncon-

stitutional, as it provided that the officers named for mayor, recorder, and councilmen should hold office for four years, when several elections would occur during that time. He contended that it was against public policy, because it took away the jurisdiction of the sheriff and county magistrates, and made the Mayor the lord high lieutenant and supreme ruler of the place. He called attention to the fact that the Mayor was to issue liquor licenses, and that the bill provided that the County Court should not indict for misdemeanors committed in the town.

Colonel Barley here remarked that the people of Rosslyn should be consulted as to their wishes in this matter. The moment a movement was started to carve a town out of a county there was a right to say not advocating nor defending the bill. (Applause by the opponents of the charter.)

Colonel Caton did not think it good policy to provide a charter without giving the people a chance for four years to select their officers.

Governor Tyler: "Do you know why the officers are named for four years?"

Colonel Barley: "I suppose the people do not wish to be burdened with an election before that time."

"This bill," said Colonel Caton, "is like a gun that appears to be unloaded. It is innocent on the surface, but if it becomes a law it is going off and will main, disfigure and kill. There must be some ulterior purpose in this measure. Of course, I do not charge Colonel Barley and Captain Mushbach with knowingly doing anything wrong, but I am going to show you that this is a dangerous bill. I tell Colonel Barley he has been hoodwinked. Why the sheriff and other officers of Alexandria county cannot serve warrants in Rosslyn, The County and Circuit Courts are not allowed to pass upon liquor licenses. The Mayor is to be legislator, judge, and executioner."

HIS NAME UNAUTHORIZED.

Here the sensational disclosures of the evening were made. Colonel Caton prepared the way by saying Mr. A. A. Lipscomb was a high-toned honorable man. He was named in a councilman, but Mr. Lipscomb had said his name was put in the bill without his knowledge or consent, and he would not serve. A letter to this effect was handed to the Governor.

"Who is Mr. Meyer Durek?" asked Colonel Caton.

"He has not as much backbone as there is whalebone in a lady's corset."

"Who is Councilman John W. Clark?"

"He is a man who has been convicted of violating the revenue laws, and is a policy man," replied one of the delegation.

"Just say, and who is the proposed recorder?"

"He is a policy runner," remarked another member of the delegation.

Continuing, Colonel Caton said: "If this bill is approved, it will have to cross the ocean to find a Monte Carlo. There will be one in Virginia. Now there is Councilman Lawder, a man who had to leave Washington for writing policy."

"What is policy writing?" asked the Governor.

"It is a gambling device of the worst form," replied Colonel Caton. "It reaches the children and the poorer classes and does much harm."

Colonel Caton said he was a large property owner at Rosslyn. He could not see his consent to this bill. He stated that he had been told that his property would increase in value with the building up of an American Monte Carlo in this town. He would rather be a pauper than receive money from such a source.

Mr. Harlow said he agreed with Colonel Caton. He said that he had been told that his property would increase in value with the building up of an American Monte Carlo in this town. He would rather be a pauper than receive money from such a source.

Another councilman, Fred W. Miller, was another councilman. He was a brother of the well-known policy man, Carl Koenig, the recorder, was a bad man. Major Durek had been a magistrate and never convicted anybody.

Justice Donaldson told the Governor that a gambler had informed him that he did not fear punishment as long as Durek was a magistrate.

Mr. Saegmuller made a forceful talk against the bill and came up with saying if the measure were passed Rosslyn would become a perfect gambling hell.

Many others spoke, all picturing the officers named as bad men. It was stated that there were about sixty white and forty colored voters at Rosslyn, and that there were put down as gamblers and a petition signed by what was called the decent white men protesting against the charter was submitted.

Colonel Barley said he did not know that gambling went on at Rosslyn as charged. If it had been said before he would be against the charter. He started to explain his views more fully but so many questions were asked that at one time the Colonel said he would not attempt to proceed and took his seat.

This ended the hearing and the Governor said he would consider all the facts presented to him.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Frank Hume, a former member of the House of Delegates and Mr. Russell, court.

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THE CHARGES OF BOGUS VETERANS

Created Much Excitement in Pickett Camp.

TO INVESTIGATE THEM.

Author of the Resolutions and the Commander Exchange Hot Words.

COMRADE STRATTON VINDICATED

He Shows a Good Record—Talk of Liebel Suits—A Member of the Camp and an Ex-Member Denounced as Untruthful in Connection With the Charges—Col. Northern's Plain Talk

The smouldering embers in Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, flared up again bright and warm last night, and there was probably the liveliest meeting of that organization which has been held for years.

It was expected soon after the meeting was called to order by Commander Gibbs that the resolution of Comrade Pumphrey, calling for an investigation of the charges that there were deserters, fakirs and other bogus members of the organization, who couldn't detect gun powder when they smelt it on the roster of the camp, would be brought up again.

It was an equally well-established fact that when this resolution, which was tabled a couple of weeks ago, was again brought up last night, there was going to be new life instilled into the sleeping forms of some of the battle-scarred veterans, and all the arguments pointed to the conclusion that arguments would consist of something more than tame statements spoken in monotones.

SOME UGLY CHARGES.

The resolution of Comrade Pumphrey has been published in substance in this paper. It goes on to say that insasmuch as charges have been made by outsiders that some of the members of Pickett Camp never smelt gun powder, did not see active service in the war, and got into the organization under false representations, and that since it was also charged that there were out-and-out deserters on the roster of the camp, a committee to investigate these charges and report to the camp, which would act accordingly, be appointed.

This is the document in a nut-shell. When it was introduced there was a furor in the camp. Comrade Gibbs, in force in the camp that night, was a scolding and an ordinary bomb-shell would have done during a quiet game of seven-up around a camp-fire in '62. Several warm speeches were delivered with gestures to match, and after the measure was temporarily throttled by a majority vote to lay on the table, Comrade Gibbs, in force in the camp that night, was a scolding and an ordinary bomb-shell would have done during a quiet game of seven-up around a camp-fire in '62. Several warm speeches were delivered with gestures to match, and after the measure was temporarily throttled by a majority vote to lay on the table, Comrade Gibbs, in force in the camp that night, was a scolding and an ordinary bomb-shell would have done during a quiet game of seven-up around a camp-fire in '62. 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